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SCRANTON, AUGUST 30, 1898.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE. Governor-WILLIAM A. STONE.
Lieutenant Governor-J. P. S. GOBIN.
Scoretary of Internal Affairs-JAMES W.
LATTA.

Judge of Superior Court-W. W. POR-TER. Congressmen - at - Large - SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT, GALUSHA A. GROW.

LEGISLATIVE.

Senate.

Twentieth Dist .- JAMES C. VAUGHAN House.

First District—JOHN R. FARR. Second District—JOHN J. SCHEUER, JR Third District—N. C. MACKEY. Fourth District-JOHN F. REYNOLDS

COLONEL STONE'S PLATFORM.

It will be my purpose when elected ! so conduct myself as to win the respecand good will of those who have opposed me as well as those who have given me their support. I shall be the governo of the whole people of the state. Abuses have undoubtedly grown up in the legis-lature which are neither the fault of one party nor the other, but rather the growth of custom. Unnecessary investi-gations have been authorized by committees, resulting in unnecessary expense to the state. It will be my care and pur-pose to correct these and other evils in so far as I have the power. It will be my purpose while governor of Pennsylvania, as it has been my purpose in the public positions that I have held, with God's help, to discharge my whole duty. The people are greater than the parties to which they believe. I am only tealous of which they belong. I am only jealous of their favor. I shall only attempt to win their approval and my experience has taught me that that can best be done by an honest, modest, daily discharge of public duty.

It is a pleasure to note that our peo ple are beginning to realize that the and better free schools in Cuba: British oppressors who made trouble for this country prior to the Revolution have all been dead nearly a century.

The Peace of the World. The note handed by Count Muraveiff

by order of the czar to the foreign representatives at St. Petersburg is emphatically one of the most important and unique in the diplomatic history of the world. If the Emperor Nicholas had issued a ukase granting constitutional government to his subjects he could not have taken the world more When a war between England and Russia was belived in evalone imminent but inevitable, the czar peace and the reduction of the excesout of European nations should be the nothing greater during his reign than to give his imperial sanction and practical adherence to this humane and polhis country and more for the advance kings and queens that have held thrones in Europe since the dawn of the conviction that war was the culmination of desolation, but this is the tentate has had the courage to subscribe to the conviction and, what is more important by far, the power practically to dictate the conditions upon which it can be enforced.

Count Muraveiff calls the ideals of the czar lofty and magnanimous. They are very much more. They are the humanitarian ideals for which the world has yearned in travail and sorrow and never yet found. To question the motives of the czar at the present moment would be ungracious, ungenerous and very probably unjust. It is true the relations between Great Britain and Russia had become so critical that only a step such as the czar has just taken could avert one of the most calamitous wars that the world has yet seen. Lord Salisbury had sufficient confidence in the czar's pacific intentions to hold his countrymen in check. But the time had come when neither the queen nor her prime minister could have the czar loathed war as heartily as the queen herself and that he was carried by the chauvinism of his army and navy altogether beyond the bounds he had circumscribed for himself as a The timing of the czar's proposal, therefore, was most adroit and its beneficial effect is likely to be immeasurable

The czar must not be supposed to have proclaimed his adhesion to a peaceful policy of international arbitration lightly. The conviction must have grown upon him, and as the readiest means of averting a European war, he gave public expression to the faith by which he is animated. Nicholas II has not outraged the proprieties of monarchial Europe by his idiosyncracies, vagaries, and oratory as the Emperor William has. It is true that upon more than one occasion he has announced his determination to maintain the peace of Europe, with very unequivocal intimations that it rested with him to do it; but since he ascended the throne of the Romanoffs he has not up to the present departed from or foreign affairs. Neither is he the sary in five minutes." first of his own house in whom abhorence of war seems constitutional. The late czar was an implacable enemy of Walworth \$25,000 the other day to be war. Probably his son has become contime reach a limit.

It is not necessary now to enter inposals. There is no government in Europe which will not welcome them with
enthusiasm, with perhaps the exception
of France. Will the French republic

of the alliance accede to the czar's proposals as readily and en- ens. More than 200 men were without were most urgently required?

thusiastically as she undoubtedly would any advances he might have made for war? Time alone can tell. If France does not accept the disarmament proposals, neither will Germany, nor Austria nor Italy. But Great Britain and Russia and the United States will readily come to an understanding on the eastern question on the basis of the czar's proposals. The economic conditions which he deplores as due to the incubus of militarism in Europe will be relieved to a certain extent, and at least the air will be clarified of those war rumors which hold Europe in terror night and day. If the great conception of the pacific solution of international disagreements, comes approximately near a realization, it will be the crowning achieve-

The efforts of the Czar of Russia to form the Powers of Europe into a peace society have been coldly received in some quarters. So long as the Czar fails to throw away his own shooting irons his peace talk will probably be regarded with suspicion.

ment of the nineteenth century,

achievement of the nineteenth century,

and the name of Nicholas II will go

down to posterity as that of a great

man and great ruler who loved and

knew how to show his love for man-

The Educational Problem in Cuba. The fact has already been noted that General Wood has made arrangements to open public schools in Santiago next month on the American plan. This idea involves the key to the successful

pacification of Cuba. According to a report issued by the Spanish government in 1890 and covering the year 1888-9-this being the latest official information available-less than 21/2 per cent, of the inhabitants of Cuba attended public schools during any portion of the year, and, including pupils in private schools the percentage was only 3% per cent., or less than one third the attendance in the public schools of Spain Itself, which is little enough, goodness knows. Commissioner of Education Harris has compiled for the New York Tribune a table which makes clear the need of more

	p			Annual Expen-
1	Province.			diture.
	Havana	452,028	14.724	\$ 06,00
Н	Pinar del Rio	229,761	3,565	15,668
- 1				
۲	Puerto Principe	68,881	1,542	5,50
I.	Santa Clara	351,265	6,917	25,600
•	Santiago	271,010	6,601	16,000
•	Totals1	632,699	35,106	\$119,500

In addition to the school attendance thus indicated there were reported in that year 28,142 pupils in private schools, of whom 13,467 belonged to Havana province, 732 to Pinar del Rio 3,695 to Matanzas, 773 to Puerto Principe, 3,328 to Santa Clara and 1,837 to ery chancellery of Europe to be not Santiago. In the province of Havana 53 out of every 100 whites and 85 out of proclaims that the maintenance of every 100 colored we're officially reported by the Spanish government as ilsive armaments now crushing the life literate; in Puerto Principe, 56 and 72 respectively, and in Pinar del Rio, 83 ideal of government. If the czar does and 97 respectively, figures for the other provinces not given.

When we remember that on a population about one-sixteenth that of Cuba itic policy he will have done more for in its best days the city of Scranton expends for free public instruction and progress of civilization than all the nearly three times as much as Spain spent for the whole of an island nearly as large as the state of Pennsylvania Christianity. Many rulers have felt it does not appear so surprising that Cuba, robbed, starved and fettered in ignorance, has been a hot bed of revofirst instance in history in which a po- lutions and disease. The problem of overcoming the illiteracy is a difficult one. Its solution will take time. In New Mexico a quarter of a century had to pass before the prejudices of the natives against unsectarian public schools could be overcome and the free school system established permanently. Equal if not greater resistance may be expected in Cuba, unless the church there lends its co-operation to the secularization of popular education.

> General Coxey has the laugh on the country at last. He states that his army fared better than Uncle Sam's soldiers during the war, and no one dare contradict him.

Getting at the Facts.

William E. Curtis, the well known journalist, has been making inquiries on his own account into the conditions at Montauk Point and chief among the causes of trouble he places the intense averted war by the mere assertion that jealousy which prevails among the different branches of the service. "The medical men," says he, "hate the commissaries, and both hate the quartermasters, who reciprocate with fervor, and they are all trying to put each other 'in the hole.' The system is worse than the men. The red tape that is required in every transaction, no matter how insignificant, entangles the whole camp. For example, when a surgeon calls for food the commissary should supply it and the quartermaster provide for its transportation. Between the three there are innumerable requisitions, indorsements, permits, authorizations and all that sort of thing, which take time and patience. For example, when a lot of soldiers left a transport the other day they were so weak they could not walk, and brandy was called for. The supply happened to be very low and the surgeon made a requisition for more. The requisition had to go through the usual circumlocution, and it took three days to get the brandy out of the storehouse. In the meantime the soldiers might have died had it not been for the Red Cross peotheir traditional policy, either in home ple, who furnished all that was neces-

He gives another example: "Miss Helen Gould gave Mrs. Ellen Hardin used at her discretion, and Mrs. Walsclous of the fact that he possesses as worth decided that nothing was needed much of China as he will readily as- more than a diet kitchen. She started similate into his unwieldy and hereto- the wheels in motion, sent to New geneous empire. His imperial rule can York for trained cooks and materials, scarcely cover successfully more terri- and they were on the grounds three ritory than it now comprises. Great days before she could get a permit to as is the bureaucratic concentration of erect her building. General Alger government in Russia, it must some- found men lying on the floor in the hospitals although there were carloads of cots at the railway station, a mile and a half way. It was explained that the hospital authorities could not get them to particulars of the immediate conse- a half way. It was explained that the quences to the world of the czar's pro- hospital authorities could not get them

blankets, although there were bales of them in the quartermaster's storethem in the quartermaster's store-Dr. Winters, a political surgeon who

got into the service through pull, was

discharged the other day by order of

General Wheeler. The physician in

charge of the camp hospital, Dr. For-

wood, in reporting the fact to the sur-

geon general made no explanations, but

Mr. Curtis supplies the omission. Says

he: "Dr, Winters has been drunk for

more than a week on whisky which was

furnished by the Red Cross society for the soldiers, and had behaved himself

in a most disgraceful manner, both to

his patients and to their nurses. No at-

tention was paid to him by Dr. For-

wood until a surgeon of one of the

Massachusetts regiments 'violated the

discipline of the hospital' by reporting

the matter to General Wheeler, who re-

lieved Winters from duty instantly.

he cannot be expected to maintain im-

mediate personal supervision over every

subordinate. But here is one which

does. A veteran of two wars said to

"When you mix war and politics you can't do justice to both. It is a bad practice to put men of no experience in charge of great responsibilities for political reasons, particularly where they in-

volve human lives. The surgeons, quar-termasters and commissaries who have been appointed for political reasons in

this war are doubtless very estimable young gentlemen at home, but they don't

snow how to run an army, and it is a dity that they were allowed to try it

ability. There is a young fellow here named McMillan, for example, who is just out of Yale college and isn't old enough

o grow a beard. He has been intrusted with the responsibility of unloading the ransports, looking after the troops as

hey arrive and getting them into their amps. It is one of the most trying of

esitions and requires the exercise of the

rarest kind of judgment, executive ability and foresight. Yet this lad, who was never intrusted with any responsibility before and never saw a military camp in his life until the present war, is giving or-

ters to eld veterans like myself, who have been educated for such duty at the ex-pense of the government, have spent our

lives in the service, and have sons in the army older than he. I don't say this to

lisparage McMillan; he is a splendid fel

low and is doing remarkably well. He has never shown a sign of a big head and

we are all proud of him. But I say that the secretary of war, or whoever placed him in that position, took grave risks.

inexperience much of the trouble has been due."

For the large extent to which poli-

ties and personal pull in the organiza-

professional fitness the public must

nold Russell A. Alger primarily respon-

sible. There is where he laid himself

Mrs. Rorer has recently given a de-

the inquisitive epicurean who endeav-

ors to select the slimy so-called deli-

make up with Teddy and secure for-

Alger but we refuse to believe him cap-

One of the problems which the Que-

bec conference will try to solve is how

to enable Canadian and American

money to circulate on equal terms in

the two countries. Why not try an-

If the proposed oyster trust is a suc-

the church stew is liable to become of

The manufacture of relics from the

Spanish warships will probably prove

one of our most important industries

Prof. Norton, of Harvard, is still dis

satisfied with the country, but he

DEWEY'S DIPLOMATIC REPLY.

Dewey is a man of Chesterfieldian man-

ners. Some years ago, when in comman1 of the "Narragansett," in San Francisco

bay, he was pacing the deck one day

when a gentleman came alongside in a shore boat and requested permission to

visit the ship. This was politely refused

by the corporal of marines on duty, the crew being engaged in painting the ship.

which was not, therefore, in condition for

insisted, and asserting in a wrathful manner that he was an American citizen.

sitors. The self-invited guest, however,

laimed the right, as part owner, to board he ship at any time. Whereupon Dewey,

taking his penknife from his pocket, op-ened it, cut a small piece of wood from

the deck and handed it to the corporal,

saying coolly, "Corporal, give this to the gentleman; tell him that it is his share of the ship and let him go." He went.

THE PEOPLE SHOULD KNOW.

The people should know how it came about that expert staff officers were

pitchforked by scores and hundreds into

line positions of higher rank in the vol-unteer army, while the momentous and

useless, just at the time when its services

shows no disposition to emigrate,

able of such littleness.

war department.

importance financially.

for some time hence.

From the Criterion.

From the Record.

open to just and severe censure.

far protected him."

Mr. Curtis at Montauk:

HE expectation of the London Standard that Hawali will be the easiest to manage of all our new possessions may be realized, but during the long debate upon the annexation of those islands the opponents of the relief of the senate champer. annexation of those islands the opponents of the policy filled the senate chamber with doleful cries bewalling the evil consequences which they predicted as sure to come from it. They prophesied day in and day out that the annexation would subject our political system to a strain which it could not bear without disruption, and newspapers opposed the measure with violence on the ground that the introduction of Hawaii into that system would impose upon us a colonial policy wholly foreign to it and subversive of it. The annexation of Hawaii has been accomplished; the American flag has replaced the banner of the Hawaiian repubplaced the banner of the Hawalian repub Professional pride and the esprit de lie, but no sign of disturbance there or in our own political system appears. Nobody orps of the medical officers had thus in this country and nobody outside of it has any real anxiety as to our ability to provide for the Hawaitans a government The foregoing incidents do not reflect ipon the secretary of war, for of course which will be altogether satisfactory to them and will bring to them larger free dom and a more prosperous development As the London Standard says, the prob-lem is easy of solution, and it will give us no serious trouble.

That paper suggests also that while we might set England an example of putting tropical colonies to commercial uses, we should take lesson from England in the matter of their government and admin-istration. Without disparaging the un-questionable ability shown by England in colonial government, it may be said, however, that the character of its political system is so radically different from our own that we shall be unable to learn from it valuable lessons for our guidance in the government of colorium Nor, happily, do we need to learn any. In truth, colonies, distinctively so-called, or under the monarchical designation of them, are foreign to our system and in-compatible with it. Distant possessions insular or otherwise, become immediately upon their acquisition an integral part of our political system. They begin with the territorial government provided for 'r our Constitution; and when they become properly and profitably assimilable as self-governing states they are introduced into our Union, whose possible extension is not restricted by any geographical sep-aration. The process goes on without any fixed limitation of time. Nor is it new, for it has been applied to two-thicks of our present territorial area, and is still working in other parts of it than our new Hawaiian possession and the West Indian and Asiatic possessions, to which it is about to be applied. It has worked so successfully in the post that there is no successfully in the past that there is no reason to fear that its future operation will be less satisfactory. It has proved to be far more effective and productive of far less friction than any colonial policy There are other greenhorns on the ground who have not succeeded so well as Mc-Millan, and to their incompetency and ever undertaken by any monarchical country, and has demonstrated that of all the civilized powers of the world, the American republic is the best equipped in its system and by its constitutional methods to carry enlightened and pros-perous government to all peoples brought within its political sphere. tion of our war forces have displaced

The history of our rapid transformation of the territory of the Louisiana purchase in 1803 affords an example and a precedent which give assurance that in the matter of "colonial" government and adminis-tration we shall have no reason to go to England for a lesson. We have only to eription of the various species of pursue an established policy of our own mushrooms and toadstools with a view whose successful operation on a magnifi-cent scale has been demonstrated so strikingly. The method of transformaof enlightening the public as to what may be eaten and what should be avoided in the mysterious fungi of ion and assimilation in the case of th Louisiana territory acquired by Jefferson which there are said to be about thirty was simple and natural, and it was pursued without vexatious complications, thousand known varieties. While the abors of the celebrated gastronomical though it was applied to a territory only lately a Spanish possession, with its Spanish laws, language and traditions, it ecturer are doubtless prompted by the best of intentions it is believed that was also a territory more difficult of acmore harm than good is accomplished by these periodical efforts to instruct ong after, than is now any point in the inexperienced people on the subject of Philippines. Weeks were required to communicate with it from Washington, while ow the communication with Manila is instantaneous. Moreover, this country 1803 was comparatively feeble, with cacy according to printed instructions population of not more than one-twelfth f what it is now, and the development furnishes business for the undertaker. f our wealth was in its mere begin-The only way that a novice can eat ning, and our political system was as yet untried by so severe a test. It was a novel experiment, but it was completed so sucmushrooms with any degree of safety is to buy them from a regular grower, essfully by the statesmanship of those and it is just as well not to eat them ays that it furnishes a lesson and an in entive for all time. It proved that the difficulties of absorbing new and distant possessions and unassimilated peoples, of About the unkindest cut of all is that which we hear so much now, have no exin one of the Washington papers which istence in fact, or are easily conquerable by processes and methods distinctively intimates that Secretary Alger, having miscalculated the political effect of his American and inherent in the genius of rebuke to Roosevelt, now wants to our political system.

Acordingly, with all due regard to the giveness. We do not admire General friendly spirit manifested by the London Standard, we can say to it and to the world that, as we are taking no new departure in a "colonial system," it is not necessary for us to study the experience of any other country in that field. Our present policy of territorial expansion is only a fresh application of a policy which runs back to the earliest days of this republic. We shall pursue no methods of government in our new possessions which are not old and tried, which have not been uniformly successful in all our abundant experience and are not of our origination. Difficulties which beset the Experience has shown our soldiers that Mauser bullets were insignificant, path to colonial empire for England can-not obstruct the progress of our Amerias elements of danger compared with the incompetent subordinates in the can system of poular government. elements of the problem are totally dis-similar. We do not need to go abroad to find the formula for its solution; it is furnished for us in our own history. cess the traditional "lone bivalve" in

LITERARY NOTES.

"For Freedom's Sake" by Arthur Paterson (published by the Lippincotts) is a vivid study in fiction of the genesis of John Brown's raid, throwing valuable light on this thrilling as well as epochal episode in American history. "The Game in Wall Street and How to

Play It Successfully" is the title of a small book issued by the J. S. Ogilvie Co., 57 Rose street, New York, which professes to give a complete expose of pool methods and to nake it easy for bright men to get rich quick.

Just a short time before the great Egyptologist's death D. Appleton & Co. issued the last of Georg Ebers' histori-cal romances, "Arachne," the transla-tion being by Mary J. Safford. This work is not wholly successful from the standpoint of mere fiction, being labored and not always intersting, but it illustrates its author's peculiar industry and

"The Motorman's Guide," by J. W. Gayetty is a practical treatise on street railway motors, by a man of large experience, who writes in a plain, under-standable way of car wiring, cutting out motors, operation and care of K controllers, short circuits and how to locate them, incandescent light circuits, Westnghouse motors, General Electric 800

railway motor and series, parallel con-troller, etc. (Laird & Lee, Chicago.) Four interesting works of fiction have recently appeared in Appleton's Town and Country Library. "John of Strathbourne" by R. D. Chetwode is a good historical novel with plenty of blood-letting; "The Millionaires" by F. Frankfort Moore is a satirical study of modern society with incidental hard raps at America; "The Looms of Time" by Mrs. Hugh Fraser is a Spanish-American romance of treach ery and love in which love finally tri-umphs; and "Dicky Monteith" by T. Gailon is an affectionate and preposterou study of a no-account fellow whos heart excuses a multitude of sins.

In "Lucky Bargee" (New York: D. Appleton & Co.) Harry Lander draws the picture of a London waif who, by virtue of good blood, sees through a vast deal of temptation and vice very little the worse for it, and, falling at length into a

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fortune, uses his intimate knowledge of he slums to set up on new lines as a philenthropist, winning a wife into the bargain. The story is a tax on the imaginaion, but its picturing of slum conditions s interesting and some of its philosophy with reference to the uselessness of merpreaching and psalm singing among outcasts starving for bread and soap is sound and timely.

BEEFSTEAK WILL STAY.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin. Professor Lilienfeld, a European scientist, declares that he has discovered a process by which albumen, which is the ssential elements in nitrogenous foods. can be cheaply and readily produced by artificial means, and his assertion has aroused keen interest among chemists and physicans abroad. The wildest theories as to the revolution in feeding the world which may be expected to follow are being broached by enthusiasts. Some unbalanced persons are confidently pre-dicting that the day is close at hand when the cook and kitchen range will be tanished and humanity will go about with its dinner in the form of a tablet in its pocket.

The London Lancet, whose right to speak with authority on such matters is undisputed, pithily remarks that, even if all that Lillenfeld says is true, no physiologist or sensible man is prepared to be-lieve that practical food conditions will be radically attered. It declares that "it is absurd to think that the time will come when we shall carry about a complete meal or a dietetic outfit for a day in the shape of a thimbleful of powder. Ani-mal economy requires other things and attributes besides the mere elements conmaking good the waste tissues in the body."

This is not the first time that faddists and cranks have prophesied that man's old-fashioned diet of fish, flesh, fowl, vegetables and fruits was about to pass away. Attempts to find substitutes for the ordinary foods of civilization have peen persistent in the past; but they have all failed. Various European govern-ments, in the hope of getting rid of the cumbrous supply trains which necessarily accompany an army on its march, have experimented with compressed foods which learned gentlemen have described as containing all the elements required to sustain life. It has been found pos-sible for men to retain their health and strength for a few days on these com-pounds; but prolonged trials have in-variably resulted in illness and collapse on the part of the convenience. on the part of the consumers.

Nature will not be cheated out of all her secrets. No matter how diligently scientists may seek to pry into the alchemy by which she evolves food for humanity, the supreme knowledge cludes them. The stomach requires bulk, as well as nutriment, for the processes of digestion. The palate must be pleased with food, or the system, under normal conditions, rejects it. Mankind will still continue to crave and devour the juicy beefsteak, the succulent cyster, the apc-tizing roast fowl and all the varieties of food which the experience of generations commends. There is no danger that good cooks will lose their jobs.

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